







# THE JERUSALEM POST

## KOREA VETERANS GUARD HONG KONG

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MURDER, rape and robbery in Israel have taken on alarming proportions. By no means all the incidents can

GETTING blamed on AWAY WITH INFILTRATORS or remnants of war psychosis among either immigrants or old timers: to a large extent this is merely a final consequence of the general and contemptuous disregard for law that has grown up around us. The antecedents of this disregard are not difficult to identify, and the very fact that some of them are excusable and even honourable make the entire trend only the more difficult to combat. Hostile governments, in other parts of the world, discrimination, suffering and hardship in which only the man who know how to exploit every situation could hope to survive, foreign government in this country, have all helped to bring this development about. In addition, we are faced with a political situation in which no crime is too crude or pathological to be exploited and counter-exploited in baseless accusations.

It certainly does not seem the psychological moment for the final abolition of the death penalty in Israel, however much this may be a goal to strive for in a future and more law-abiding day. Many of this country's life stem from the general conviction that if you set about it in the right manner—in the matter of party connections, black market agents or whatever it may be—you will get away. If not with murder, then at least with the general fiddlings with the law that have become part of the daily life of almost all but the completely underprivileged; and they sell their ration. Much of it stems from the unreal money situation that robs objects and services of their fixed value and places a premium of manipulation that may be legal, half-legal, or illegal—but are in any case profitable and difficult to punish. In its natural reluctance to act on the catastrophic drop in the value of the pound during recent weeks the government would perhaps be well advised to consider the state of public morale as one of the most urgent factors involved, a factor worth even financial sacrifice. Disregard for the law does not have to reach the pitch of murder before it is dangerous: frustration, disillusionment and non-cooperation will undermine the state more quickly.

We should not have to wait for another war to restore morale. Perhaps in the meantime the proposed revival of the Mishmar Ha'am in Jerusalem for patrol duties at night will serve to remind people that a genuine and efficient enemy is still so near that it is needless to build up synthetic dangers at home.

### April 1952, Pay Deadline For Government Workers

The retroactive wage increments for April—October 1951 will be paid to State employees by April 1952 at the latest. Prime Minister Ben Gurion assured representatives of the Civil Servants' Union at a conference in his office on Wednesday, it was announced officially yesterday.

The Prime Minister told the delegation, which had demanded immediate payment of the increments, that the current budget has no provision for these increases, and that the Government can only spend sums authorized by the Knesset. This can only be done in the new budget.

Mr. Ben Gurion asked the workers to agree to this procedure, promising that the Government would spare no effort to expedite payment, which would come no later than April.

Referring to present working hours, the Prime Minister expressed the view that clerks both in the Government and other public institutions should work 47 hours a week.

In reply to the delegation's complaint on the manner in which increments were being handled, Mr. Ben Gurion gave his assurance that the Government would consult the Union on all issues concerning working conditions and other rights before a decision would be reached.

Representatives of the Union were Moshe V. Abramov, Mr. Weissman, Mr. Ostrovsky, Mr. Z. Shulman, Mr. Shlomo Shulman, and Mr. O. Yerushalmi, members of the Committee of the Union, were also present.

By FRANK ROBERTSON

HONG KONG

ALONG the 15-mile border that separates the Colony of Hong Kong from Communist China, British and Chinese soldiers who fought with distinction in Korea are again drawn up facing Chinese formations. But here the atmosphere is very different. Nothing disturbed the serenity of the warm sunny day as I travelled along the frontier road between towering hills.

To anyone recently arrived from Korea, the quiet seems exaggerated, if not altogether unreal. It is an odd sensation to stand in the village of Shataukok where the border divides the winding main street and stare at a Communist soldier standing a few paces away in Communist China, his rifle held at the ready.

The Communists have about 1,500 troops stationed along their frontier, but very few of them are regulars. The majority being apparently local guard units.

Hilltop Posts

Very few British troops are to be seen near the border, although this colony is now more heavily garrisoned than at any time in its past. British troops some hilltop observation posts, but supervision of the border itself is left to Hong Kong's efficient police force which is predominantly Chinese. Only a mile or two behind the border, however, are to be found the camps of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the Middlesex Regiment, the Royal Ulster Rifles and the Northumbrian Fusiliers, all of which acquitted themselves with honour in the darkest days of the Korean campaign.

The garrison has some armour, while Vampire jet aircraft line the runway of a new airfield built to accommodate them in the New Territories.

Korea has already shown, however, that these obsolescent aircraft have no chance against the Russian MiG 15s. Pro-Nationalist sources in Hong Kong aver that the Communists have some of these Russian jets in Canton, only a few minutes' flight from the Colony, but such reports remain unverified.

Although most people think that no Hong Kong garrison, however strong, could hold out indefinitely against Chinese attack, there is no evidence of either complacency or despair here. Much has been done since the Korean war began to strengthen the Colony's defences. A new airfield has been built, more than 20 miles of concrete military highway have been opened up, as well as numerous lesser roads leading to defensive positions on

HAIFA ART NOTES

### Sculptures By Willy Gordon

THE sculptures and drawings of the Jewish Swedish artist, Willy Gordon, are now being shown at the Municipal Museum, Haifa, having been exhibited in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. Once again the objects are displayed with good taste, with that allowance for distance which sculpture requires.

Gordon has a classical regard for form, yet his sculpture has a greater realism. This is characterized by a certain malaise which expresses itself, through a sort of aggressiveness. It may only be the awakening curiosity of "The Woman Aiko" (No. 1) or of "The Girl, Kaisa" (No. 2); or it may be seen in the adolescent cheekiness of "Danish Girl" (No. 6) or the arrogant movement of "Eve Among the Ruins" (No. 10). The latter is a magnificent study in gypsum, faintly reminiscent of an Aphrodite rising from the sea. As a sculptor, Gordon has more than average standing. Yet he suffers from the over-articulation

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### Readers' Letters

#### ISRAEL AND GERMANY

To the Editor of THE POST

Sir,— German behaviour during the Third Reich was patterned on the philosophy of Nietzsche, Treitschke, Fichte and Rosenberg. In our present attitude toward Germany we will have to take into account, for the sake of Jewish Ethics, the attitude of Abraham arguing and bargaining with God on behalf of Sodom and Gomorrah.

This does not mean to absolve Germany, but to purify our souls of hatred, though never forgetting the Third Reich as we have never forgotten Sodom and the inquisition.

During the Russian Pogroms we know about the feelings of the Russian intelligentsia, and in the Dreyfus Affair, half of France was prepared to see that justice was done to the Jewish victim.

There are a few cases of German protest against the terrible mass assassination during the Hitler Regime, and these few voices, as Professor Buber says, "should not be classed with their adversaries, the mass murderers."

Yours etc.,  
HENRY MARCUS

Jerusalem, January 1.

### The Working Week

#### Direct Negotiations with Germany Mooted

By S. Eliahu

A TOP ranking official summed up this week: "To get negotiations, Israel must negotiate directly with the Germans. This attitude of 'we won't talk to the Germans' is a sort of ghetto-m mentality, the attitude of a man whose only strength is passive resistance. But Israel is an independent State, and must conduct her affairs according to normal standards of international relations." This is a view that may be somewhat extreme. But they are the opinion of a man, who during the war had to bargain with the Nazis to save Jews from the extermination camps.

The past week saw more violent clashes than any since the War of Liberation: 12 people, including 5 children, were killed in road accidents, or were murdered by marauders, whose activities become more and more daring.

The accident toll was seven killed, and at least 12 injured. Two children were drowned in a flooded pit. Syrian Army units killed a Jewish settler in Galilee, and in Petah Tikva, a middle aged man was found shot in his stomach.

The most outrageous murder was committed in Jerusalem: a 19-year-old woman was attacked by what police believe to have been a group of about seven Arab marauders. They robbed the flat and killed the woman, while her husband was in synagogue praying. Another marauding attempt was foiled the next night, and yet a third was reported later.

Army and Police authorities take a most serious view of this situation, and it is to be expected that the Mixed Armistice Commission will be asked to take swift and energetic action if relations between Israel and Jordan are not to deteriorate seriously. The increased activities of infiltrators was also mentioned.

Political Opposition

The left-wing parties are natural opponents of direct negotiations. West Germany has indicated willingness to pay her debts, but East Germany has said nothing, because it would obviously be compromising for the East German People's Democratic Republic to associate itself with the atrocities committed by the Nazis.

Moreover, left-wing parties argue that one of the main reasons that the Western Powers favour Germany paying reparations is to encourage public opinion in the United States to accept Germany into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. To this the reply is given that the West Germans had already won sympathy by Adenauer's offer of restitution. Israel could accept or refuse could have no effect in that direction.

Herut opposes German talks in order to foment public opinion against the Government, as the party lacks any realistic political programme.

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**FAREWELL TO 1951** As the lights dimmed, making the hangover felt all the more keenly—the dance stopped and people's eyes were drawn towards the clock—whose minute-hand was approaching midnight. And as midnight came, with it darkness seemed to be fading away into insignificance. I salute thee, bright New Year, said R.V.W. and with thy advent—the New Year's resolutions.

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● There is already a road leading to Block No. 3.

I will be pleased to provide additional information, and maps are also at the disposal of the public. It is also possible to arrange a visit to the spot, without any obligation on the part of the client whatsoever.

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## UNIVERSITY GRADUATES' SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES STATE FACES SPIRITUAL CRISIS

By M. SCHWABE

Extracts from the address of the Rector of the Hebrew University, at the Twenty-first Annual Graduation Ceremony on December 29. JUST as a man who reads and studies his books cannot do without light, so certain minimal facilities, such as housing, equipment, books and apparatus — are required for university education. We are suffering from extreme shortages in all these respects in a measure that is most grievous and paradoxical. How can proper standards of research and teaching be maintained when the acquisition of apparatus and books for these purposes is precluded for lack of foreign currency, and when at times no room is available for a teacher who wishes to confer with students.

It often happens that there are not enough seats for the students at a lecture and that some of them must listen to it while standing in the passage-way. Laboratory space for experiments is extremely limited. At our School of Agriculture in Rehovot students are living in tumble-down huts. In one case, a whole Institute is crowded into a single room. It is under such difficult conditions that you have received your higher education; but in spite of it all we declare to you and to the world at large that you have completed your studies successfully and that you are entitled to your diplomas. It is very gratifying to us that under these trying conditions there has been no lowering of the standards of instruction, that the approach of the students to their studies has been as serious as ever, and that the devotion of the teachers has not lessened.

Learning signifies the search after exact knowledge of na-



Students leaving the Hebrew University's temporary home of Terra Sancta College in Jerusalem

Photo by Braun

ppropriate, my young friends, in this solemn hour, when we award you your diplomas in token of successful completion of your studies, that we look with interest and our surroundings with wider eyes that just there, things should have reached such a pass? It is not to be wondered at when immigrants from North Africa use such methods, because they were brought up in abject surroundings.

## Regrettable Phenomenon

The Yishuv in Israel is in the throes of a material and spiritual crisis. Our manpower in the fields of science, technology and administration is reinforced by additions from the ranks of the new immigrants in a measure that lags far behind the needs of the country. The Jewish people still has many intellectuals but a paradoxical situation has arisen owing to the unwillingness of Jewish scientists and scholars in the lands of the Dispersion to come to Israel so that they may share with the men and women of the Yishuv in the travail of creation and also to bear the economic burdens. This regrettable phenomenon in Jewish life, my young friends, imposes momentous obligations upon you.

It is not enough that a man should be talented and professionally equipped to manage a factory, to direct a public institution, to head an agricultural unit, to teach a class of pupils; he must also be a man of high moral standards, one whose sense of public responsibility leads him to be guided in all his activities by awareness of the needs of the community and the State. This aim is not at all easy of attainment at a time when sectional and political cleavages appear to most people in the Yishuv as justifying unbounded egotism when uncurbed party hatreds gnaw at the body politic, and when imaginary self-interest, economic and ideological, manifests itself without restraint in all spheres of our life. Will you, too, take that road, you who have learned or should have learned — this institution to seek the truth in your field of study and in life, in general, being prompted by constant self-criticism and uninfluenced by the egosim of a group or an individual injurious to the public interest?

Cannot we — whose existence was preserved by the religious intuition of thousands of years throughout the storms and stresses of the Diaspora — bring this idea of nationality to fruition within the framework of the State that has risen? Jomson once said that the Jews form the ferment in the decomposition of the peoples. Are we in our National Home, which is our State, to make this statement, which is anything but true, applicable to ourselves?

A very terrible situation indeed has developed in the Yishuv when the veterans of

## The Happy Warrior Rides Again

HE is probably the greatest man alive today — certainly the greatest living Englishman; yet many still doubt whether he will be a successful peace-time Prime Minister. He has been an outstanding landmark of British public life for more than fifty years; but he is still at 77, something of an unknown quantity. In the course of a fantastic life, he has done enough to make him a dozen famous reputations; yet the final judgment of history on his career is hard to foresee. He is universally admired and genuinely loved by his fellow countrymen, but he has rarely been accorded their complete confidence. Nor is it yet possible to judge whether their long refusal to entrust their destiny — except during one "climactic" period of supreme danger and stress — to this unique and revered man has been intuitive wisdom or base, ungrateful stupidity.

The refusal cannot be dismissed as the usual (and often justified) reaction of staid mediocrities to genius. For it would be inaccurate to call Mr. Churchill a genius. He has a copious, original and powerful mind, and a wide range of remarkable gifts. But he has not "genius" — by that is meant the incalculable and erratic intuition which, for example, made Lloyd George pass through British history like an apparition. Compared with Lloyd-George, Mr. Churchill is very much the British, sturdy, native, patriotic, loyal, dependable. Where he transcends ordinary humanity and inspires the awe due to greatness is not in genius, but in two other qualities: vitality and courage.

## Petty Conflicts

But, how, we ask ourselves, did the pioneers of Ein Harod, who formed the vanguard of the pioneer movement and who built up the land out of the highest ethical motives and with the strength of their young manhood — how have they come to this? In the light of these facts, what is to become of them and of the Yishuv in the State?

It is to this Yishuv that the Hebrew University sends you after handing you the diplomas which testify to your professional training. But these times also require of you another kind of training and the display of another talent. You — each man in his own place and within his own unit — must become mentors in the community and help it to wipe out the cleavages, the non-cooperation between social groups and the full splendour of his powers, keen-eyed and indomitable.

His courage is of equal, if not greater, kind. It is neither that deliberate conquest of fear that can make a sensitive man fearless, nor, certainly, is it the fearlessness of insensitiveness. Rather, it is a preternatural capacity for finding positive happiness in an endless struggle with danger and adversity. That Churchill has been a happy warrior throughout his life is obvious.

To think that Mr. Churchill may seek war is, of course, the personal story of even the greatest of her sons. Nobody would suggest for a moment that Mr. Churchill does not see himself as the servant of his country, or that he has not a greater right to do so than practically anyone. But he would also be less than human (and he is anything but that) if he were not interested in what is the greatest individual life-story of this century. In both his books on the Second World War, he has used a literary form otherwise unknown (except in a work of fiction by Defoe): a mixture of history and autobiography. This suggests that he himself cannot always clearly separate the two. It may, indeed, be doubted whether any "Great Man" ever quite can.

This week he has called for inevitably important talks with the American Presidents. It is hard to guess even the gist of what he will be asking. It is harder to guess even the general trend of his policy. Key questions is it would be that of less illustrations figures such as Mr. Attlee or Mr. Eden. Any consideration of Mr. Churchill's career as a whole brings one up against the extraordinary fact that, for all its majestic scope, it remains to this day tragically unfinished and fragmentary. His political role has certainly not

been meteoric and disastrous, like Napoleon's or Hitler's. But neither has it been linked to a definite achievement, like Richelieu's or Chatham's, Washington's or Lincoln's. Bismarck's or Lenin's. So far, he leaves no completed work. He leaves glory, tragedy and unfinished business.

In history, as opposed to legend, Mr. Churchill's reputation will probably depend on his ability during his remaining life-time to bring some kind of provisional order and stability out of the chaos and unsettledness left by the Second World War; and he is probably aware of this.

## Single-Minded

Mr. Churchill's early post-war speeches — especially those at Fulton and Zurich, which may come to be regarded as the most statesmanlike he ever made — show that he felt his responsibility for the 1945 disaster keenly and was trying hardest to help undo its consequences. He has, in general, shown a greater single-mindedness and clarity of political vision out of office than in it.

Indeed his speeches since he has been returned to power have shown the same tendencies that contributed to his frustration in the years 1943-45: the tendency to try to make a grand world strategy from a secondary and pseudo-independent power position instead of aiming to gain the greater leverage of commitment to a permanent partnership with one great power or even with a group of secondary powers; and the tendency to hope that a grand solution would come out of a tangle of contradictory policies, like a rabbit out of a magician's hat.

It is hard to see how this approach can be more successful in 1952 than it was in 1943-45. Yet today most of the same incompatible conceptions make their appearance again in various parts of a single Churchill speech: the need for American world-leadership based on Anglo-American unity; and the conflicting idea of British independence in world affairs; the idea of a peaceful division of the world with Russia; and the conflicting idea of a European unity that might include Eastern Europe; the primacy of the Commonwealth and Empire in British policy, and the contradictory assertion of an equal importance attaching to Britain's relations with both America and Europe.

Perhaps Mr. Churchill's greatest handicap today is his deep understanding of British policy in the 18th and 19th centuries. Yet there are times when he seems to be explaining to us that any continuation of the traditional British policy of being a "balancing" power has become fatally risky, that even an attempt to maintain one or more areas of exclusive British influence has become increasingly obsolete. He has often appeared to realize more clearly than his contemporaries that this is an age of Super-Great-Powers, and that we are likely to see an embryonic system of world government formed around one or other of these giants — and has appeared about to recommend his countrymen and their neighbours wholeheartedly to think and act accordingly.

## Masterly Indecision

Whatever may be the comparative importance of tradition, historical knowledge and modern observation in Mr. Churchill's great mind, it seems clear from his speeches that a dominant theme of his thought is a mistrust of the irreversible political commitment: He has made bigger and bolder military decisions than any statesman of our age; but in the field of politics, he hesitates to close any door finally.

Masterly indecision must confer a sense of sovereign power, for it has tempted many statesmen; more have been ruined by indecision than by their positive commitment to mistakes. It may well be the peculiar blight which has kept Mr. Churchill's statesmanship until now so curiously barren of great results.

Yet if anyone is in time of peace to lift Britain's policy out of its historic course — as that she join in the revolutionary process of founding a new political unit capable first of defending Western civilization and then of guaranteeing the peace of the whole world — he will need not only clarity of vision and political decisiveness. He will also need the special Churchillian qualities of vitality and courage. It is conceivable that those very qualities might yet transform the story of Winston Churchill's statescraft. It may yet be said that his final achievement was on a grand a scale as the epic endeavour by which he kept freedom alive in 1940. He might, in 1952, make the titanic wrench with the past needed to lay the foundation of established world peace.

## THE AMERICAN SCENE

## Vision Indispensable

By Kenneth Harris



television popcorn into his mouth. Junior forgot about colour television and started to rough it with black and white.

In fifteen minutes Cassidy got his man. The representative of a television firm came on and urged us to buy more television sets. Television, he informed us, was now in its tenth year of commercial telecasting. Since 1947, when the President's speech to Congress and the World Series Baseball finals were telecast, television had become an indispensable part of the American way of life. At the end of that year there were 354,000 sets in use. Now there were about 15,000,000. In 1951 an average of 300,000 additional sets had gone into use every month. More than three families in ten possessed them. Could we afford to be without one?

Lucille's father came and sat next to me on the sofa. Declining my offer of the television leg-rest, he began to tell me about the effects of television on the film industry. Some film distributors, he said, reckoned that their business had declined by about thirty-five per cent, since television became popular. Part of this, he thought, was due to the rise in the cost of living, but polls indicated that the bulk of it was due to television. A survey taken in one section of the city suggested that owners of television sets had cut their cinema going to a third of what it was before they had bought them.

"Look at us," he said. "We'd be at the cinema now if it weren't for this."

"And who is Homer Wilkinson?" said Halmar.

"He sits next to me in class. He says they'll cost less than 500 bucks. Gee, Pop, ain't that cheap?" Hopalong Cassidy galloped on to the screen.

"I know we won't," said Halmar.

**Cassidy and Popcorn**

"Homer Wilkinson says we'll have colour sets by spring," said Junior. "He says Columbia's new revolving colour disc is a honey."

"And who is Homer Wilkinson?" said Halmar.

"He sits next to me in class. He says they'll cost less than 500 bucks. Gee, Pop, ain't that cheap?" Hopalong Cassidy galloped on to the screen.

Cramming another handful of

vision haddock. "Gee, why don't you folks just watch," he said.

Halmar and I withdrew to the kitchen. "Thank heaven there's no television beer — that's the only way I can get out of that room."

**AD: Blackmail**

"Why did you buy the television, then?"

"Why do you buy anything in this country? You're blackmailed into it. First the Ads tell your wife she oughta have television because it's cultural. Then they tell her it's practical, and she gets it into her head that the reason why she don't cook good is because she gets her recipes over the radio while Mrs. Mongheimer next door can see how to cook the thing on her television. Then she says she just gotta have one because the Mongheimers got one anyway. Then Junior comes home from school feeling sick and faint for no reason and Lucille reads some Ad and reckons he's pining because all the other kids got video at home, and he ain't. Lucille says we've just gotta have a television set. I say we can't afford it."

"And?"

"We got a television set-period."

"I finished off my beer."

"Sure," said Halmar. "Sure. We got Junior home so much the doctor says he's getting anaemic for lack of fresh air."

We rejoined the television set. A Senator was discussing increased taxation with a journalist. He had great camera presence, and a whole

Juniper stirred on his tele-

vision jacket and chewed merrily at his television ham.

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## Police Band's Colourful Past



The Police Band in 1921, shown with their conductor, the late Major Aviush Silver.

By ROBERT GARY

FEW musical organizations have performed before more varied audiences than the Police Band, which has just celebrated its 30th anniversary. During the '20's the Band gave Sunday concerts near David's Tower for Jerusalem's cosmopolitan populace, and the High Commissioner and leaders of the many communities attended regularly.

Frequent concerts were given at Jewish and Arab villages and for the Beduin in the Beaufort area. The group was a familiar figure at numerous parades, during the Manouche, and gave special performances at schools and hospitals.

Formed in 1921 by the late Captain Aviush Silver, who had come to Palestine with the Jewish Brigade in 1918, and Mr. Z. Feldman, the noted trumpet player, the Band at first kept to light music and to Jewish and Arab folk songs. But as the years went by, the repertoire grew and lighter symphonic works by Haydn, Schubert and Tchaikowsky were included.

### Early Casualties

During the numerous periods of violence the Band went back to ordinary policing duties. In the 1926 and 1929 disturbances the Band, including the two Arab

members, took up their weapons instead of their instruments to patrol the Old City and the outskirts of the New City. The first victim from their ranks was Sgt. Nahum Yudovitch, who was killed during the riots of 1929, and three others were badly injured.

In 1941 Capt. Silver died, and Sgt. (now Inspector) Naphtali Grichay became the conductor.

**Scopus Attack**  
When fighting broke out in 1947, the Band's request to be sent to the Old City to perform there for the Jewish defenders was refused by Major officers. One afternoon while returning to their Mt. Scopus base, they were attacked by Arabs and their driver was killed. They fought for an hour until British soldiers arrived. Six members of the Band were injured. The two Arab musicians had left the Band by this time. After the incident the Band was transferred to the Jewish quarter. In March, 1948, while the British still were in Jerusalem, they played for the Jewish soldiers in Schneller camp. On April 28 of that year they performed at the first parade of the Israel Defence Army in Jerusalem, which was included.

**What Happens if the Capitalists Win?**  
Chess Reformed

By LAZAR M. PISTRAK  
CHESS, long an ideal, a weapon behind the Soviet curtain, is no longer a game between Black and White. It is now a game between Red and White, between the Communist and "capitalist" worlds. A chess set represents the war between these two worlds. While capitalist pawns are unchained, the pawns of the Soviet world, cheerfully swing their pincers for the Fatherland; the other pieces express like sentiments. The new set, starting as it may seem to Western eyes, is only the final symbolic expression of twenty years of chess as a political weapon of the Soviet regime.

The "politicization" of chess in Russia started as long ago as 1931. At that time, the seventh All-Union Chess and Checkers Congress decided that "imbuing our work in the field of chess and checkers with political content means transforming our chess and checker players into political workers, into conscious participants in the construction of socialism." The task of subordinating chess to the political needs of the regime was further expedited in 1936, when a special "Committee for Physical Culture and Sports" was formed. Pravda commented at the time: "The strengthening of state control over the work of the sport organizations and the regulation of a system of physical education of the toilers opens broad prospects." Briefly, the "bold prospect"

were the transformation of chess into a thought-killer which leaves Soviet youth little opportunity to ponder over its hard life.

### Professional Players

Soviet propaganda asserts that the U.S.S.R. has no professional chessplayers; Michael Botvinnik, a world champion, is officially described as an engineer. True, Botvinnik is a man of exceptional ability, but his luxurious life is hardly the result of his engineering. For his chess achievements, he has received two high Soviet decorations, an automobile and free stays at first-class resorts. He is one of the Kremlin's "four hundred." Botvinnik's trainer, 45-year-old Vyacheslav Ragozin, also listed as an engineer, quit his job long ago to become a professional chess player and editor of the magazine "Chess in the U.S.S.R." His task as trainer consists in working out new variations for Botvinnik and testing them with other masters; the trainees are not subject to publication until used by Botvinnik himself.

In addition to Botvinnik and other world-famous masters, the Soviet regime supports scores of promising young players. Their income varies, but a young master, without any special education can earn, at least 2,000 rubles a week, or double what he could earn in a plant or office. Thus, to every young Russian dreaming of an easier life, chess has distinct appeal. To fulfill the party line in the field of "chess culture," the



The Capitalist Queen (left) is the personification of decadence, worn out, exhausted, eager for money and luxury. The Communist Queen is a healthy, trim girl, a model of modesty and morality.

Soviet state needs full-time professionals, not mere amateurs.

The Soviet chess master is as subject to party control as the Soviet artist. He cannot use his time freely. To qualify for the championship, he must play in inter-koalitsa, inter-trade, inter-union, inter-republic and various other preparatory tournaments. If he tried to retain any sort of hobby, he would be away from the chessboard for five months each year, and this is almost impossible in Russia. Thus, to fulfill chess players, the game is not a hobby, but a social obligation. It is almost impossible to escape from it without being accused of selfish opportunism, apathy to the needs of the young generation.

Freder Bahlithuk, who once was three out of five games from Botvinnik, was accused of "sabotaging the development of chess culture among youth" when he tried to make a living as a radiologist to earn extra all the tournaments. He expected reprisals at any moment and had the last opportunity left his native Kiev, Ukraine. Now he is in Canada — once again a radiologist by profession and a chessplayer for relaxation.

## ON THE AIR

107 M. JERUSALEM: 24 M. TEL AVIV: 48.9, 52.3 & 52.4.  
NEWS: Hebrew 1, 7 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 1, 5 p.m. (Monday-Friday); 2, 9 and 9.30 p.m. (Monday-Friday). Available Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 215 and 7.15 p.m. (Monday-Friday).

TODAY: 6.30 a.m. Service: 6.35 Exercises; 6.45 Musical Clock (R), 7.15 Melodies; 7.45 Oriental Music; 8 a.m. 8.30 Close Down.

10.30 a.m. Morning Concert (R); 10.45 a.m. 10.50 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 10.45 Music; 11.45 Ballet Music (R); 11.45 Songs; by Josephine Schönberg (R); 11.45 N. Programme (R); 12.30 a.m. 12.45 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 12.45 a.m. 12.55 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 12.55 a.m. 1.15 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 1.15 a.m. 1.30 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 1.30 a.m. 1.45 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 1.45 a.m. 1.55 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 1.55 a.m. 2 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 2 a.m. 2.15 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 2.15 a.m. 2.30 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 2.30 a.m. 2.45 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 2.45 a.m. 2.55 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 2.55 a.m. 3 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 3 a.m. 3.15 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 3.15 a.m. 3.30 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 3.30 a.m. 3.45 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 3.45 a.m. 3.55 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 3.55 a.m. 4 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 4 a.m. 4.15 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 4.15 a.m. 4.30 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 4.30 a.m. 4.45 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 4.45 a.m. 4.55 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 4.55 a.m. 5 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 5 a.m. 5.15 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 5.15 a.m. 5.30 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 5.30 a.m. 5.45 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 5.45 a.m. 5.55 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 5.55 a.m. 6 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 6 a.m. 6.15 a.m. (Monday-Friday); 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## Operation Eighth Light

By YACOV FRIEDLER

For children in the North of Israel, the last day of Hanukkah was the happiest. That was the day when our Haifa office actually collected the toys collected by the POST-SAAD Toy Fund.

"Operation Eighth Light" as the distribution was called, began early in the morning when two soldiers came along to help divide the toys into 15 equal parts and then pack them into sacks. At 12 o'clock, an Army truck, driven by a major, called for the toys, and the "Operation" was in full swing.

The first "mabuah" we got to was Kfar Hassidim, "sheph," which was still basking in its brilliant sun, to recuperate from the floods. In the Army style, we took the mabuah completely by surprise. Searching high and low for the kindergarten teacher, we finally found her dashing out, tied to her chair, in the corrugated iron dining room. "We've brought toys for your children from The Jerusalem Post and Saad Home," we explained. At first, she didn't take us seriously, and calmly continued with the meal. However, the children being more credulous, sang up a chorus of "tsaumim, tsatanim," hanging their tin plates in an accompaniment. She was probably the shiny gold leaf of the major's shoulders that finally convinced the teacher. A few minutes more, and the toys were safely stored in the kindergarten, to the dismay of the other children, who thought that they were at least entitled to a share. The whole thing was over so quickly, that the teacher hardly knew what had happened, but she had tears in her eyes as she thanked us. The only thing we regretted was that in all the excitement of "rocking horse" "scissors, balls and dolls" we had spoiled the children's dinner.

At Kfar Hassidim "bet," we also interrupted lunch, and could hardly get rid of the children, who clung on to the back of the truck with its tempting load of coloured toys, dolls' heads peeping out of



Yeshiva of mabuah Orak in the Jerusalem hills, graciously gives the locally made rocking horse, sensational gift of the POST-SAAD Toy Fund.

Photo by Hirshbain

sacks, and games asking to be played with.

At Kfar Nahum, the toys were received by a lady from the Ministry of Social Welfare. The mabuah is still quite new, and the kindergarten has not yet been organized, but the toys will give the teacher a flying start. By the time we got to Nahariya, dinner time was over, and the teacher had already gone home. However, the nurse of the warm and comfortable Wizo Home for infants, gladly received the toys.

### Faridiv in the Hills

Our next stop was Faridiv, hidden high in the mountains above the Kinneret, with a biting wind whipping round the small tin huts. When we arrived there at 4 p.m., the mabuah was strangely empty. We thought it had been abandoned because of the floods, which had settled on the roads. Fortunately, nothing as bad as that had happened. The whole population was assembled in a wooden hut, where the children had arranged a Hanukkah show for their parents. We managed to squeeze into the hut which was already packed. The performance was in full swing. There was an orchestra of flutes, and two little girls were reciting a poem about the floods which had hit the camp only two weeks previously.

Finally we managed to draw

the attention of the director. He joined us by jumping out through the window, the only opening he could get near. He welcomed us, and the toys we had brought. He was especially appreciative of the sack of warm clothing donated by readers of *The POST* and which he housewife confessed shamefully that she never goes shopping between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, because she has to clean house and cook lunch.

Housewife Number Two said that the music was very useful for putting the baby to sleep but that she herself could not tell a Beethoven opera from a Verdi symphony and therefore would prefer not to venture an opinion.

Housewife Number Three has no wireless set, but always goes over to a neighbour to listen to the "Housewife's Corner" at one forty five because it gives her an excuse for putting off the dishes. She admitted the people who produce that particular programme "have neither the time nor the Ama to wash my floors every day" she said, "but I certainly wouldn't have the courage to disclose this to thousands of women and advise them not to wash their floors either."

This private survey shows clearly that most women are in favour of the morning programme. Men will insist on the news and children and soldiers don't want to miss their special corners. This should be of some encouragement to the much-abused management of Kol Yisrael.

Finally we managed to draw

## Mystery Machine Makes Beefsteaks

By George Siber

U.P. Staff Correspondent

PARIS.

STARVATION, famine and malnutrition, which have plagued mankind for ages, are likely to fall into oblivion after a recent French invention which turns wood pulp into juicy beefsteaks.

A French professor, Jean Savart of Lille University, is exhibiting an invention which, the French believe, might help solve the world's need of food. His device, which transforms

a slab of timber into a chunk of "wood meat" is hailed here as "an invention which will change tropical forests into a mass teeming with beefsteaks."

After the liberation, the French Ministry of Colonies approached Savart, chief of the Chemical Department of the French Tropical Forests Research Centre, with a request to try to better the living conditions of the native populations of the Dark Continent.

Natives, living in fever-infested jungles in Africa are

under-nourished." Hence the low productivity, colonial officials told Savart.

The best means of giving them vitamins to boost morale and vitality would be a good portion of steak. But there is no cattle. What about changing the woods into meat?" they asked.

The mysterious machine — its exact working is a well-guarded secret — performs an operation called "the method of continuous extraction of vegetal glucose by the Hersosystem."

Glucose, the artificial beefsteak, contains the same proportion of vitamins and proteins as meat, the French scientist claims, and if mass-produced, a kilogram will cost six francs, less than a hundredth of the "natural" steak price.

Other no less valuable products can be obtained by processing timber this way. The French already dream of cheap and highly efficient gas for jets, which they have christened "Furfural," flowing from the "Savart towers."

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Natives, living in fever-infested jungles in Africa are

## If the Ration Comes

By HADASSAH BAT SHIM

In our district, and I hope in yours too, our promised ration of rice has arrived promptly, so we can dare to count on it in our planning. There are a lot of uses to which it can be put — many more than I ever suspected before coming to Israel. Abroad it was either served in the nursery or thrown at people who had just got married.

Rice Pudding

Pour cups milk, 3 lbs. rice, 1/2 cup salt, 2 lbs. sugar, grated lemon rind or cinnamon.

Wash rice, pour on milk mixed with other ingredients, and bake very slowly for three hours, stirring occasionally for the first hour. If you serve this with a spoonful of the apple-puree now being distributed you will have a luxury dessert. For chocolate flavor: add 2 tablespoonsfuls of cocoa. Serve 6. The following is a delicious rice pudding for special occasions.

Lemon Cream Rice

1/2 cup sugar, three eggs milk, 1/2 cup rice, grated rind of 1/2 lemon, 1/2 cup lemon juice, 3/4 cup salt, 2 eggs yolks slightly beaten (one will do at a pinch), 2 egg whites beaten till stiff.

Cook rice and milk in double boiler until rice is soft. Add sugar, lemon rind, juice, salt and egg yolks. Stir gently, and cook until thickened. Turn into a greased dish and allow to cool. Pile on the egg white, sprinkled with sugar, and bake in a moderate heat until the meringue is brown. Serves 6.

Rice Croissants

1/2 cup rice, 1/2 cup boiling water, 1 cup milk (reconstituted), 1/2 cup sugar.

Wash rice, add to water with salt, cover and steam until the rice has absorbed

all the water. Then add milk, stir lightly, cover and steam till rice is soft. Remove from heat, add eggs and fat. Spread on shallow plate to cool. Make into shape, coat with egg and breadcrumbs and fry. Mashed 6 or more croissants. These can also be served as a sweet, by adding 1 tablespoonful of sugar while cooking, or spreading each one with jam just before serving.

Rice Pancakes

2 1/2 cups flour, 1/2 cup cooked rice, 3/4 cup baking powder, 1/2 cup salt, 1/2 cup milk, 1 egg (reconstituted), 2 lbs. melted fat or oil.

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Work in rice with fingertips. Add egg, milk and fat. Grease a heavy frying pan, drop rice batter a spoonful at a time into heated fat. Spread out evenly. When full of bubbles lift edge to see if underside is brown and if so turn and brown other side. Serve immediately with lemon or orange juice, and sprinkled with sugar.

Stuffed Cabbage

1 cup rice, 1 medium sized onion, 1 lbs. fat, 1 lbs. rice, three or four large cabbage leaves, tomato puree (if available), 1 cup sugar.

Boil rice till soft. Grate onion and fry till brown. Add rice and salt. Boil cabbage leaves till tender. If desired other vegetables can be added, mushrooms or celery or finely chopped parsley. When tender, sprinkle with grated cheese. Serves 6 as main dish.

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## LITERATURE ON TRIAL

AN ASSESSMENT OF TWENTIETH CENTURY LITERATURE. J. Isaacs, London: Secker & Warburg, 1951. 8s. 6d.

"I think we are going to see some very exciting and wonderful things in the next 10 years, even if there is another war." This is J. Isaacs (first Professor of English at the Hebrew University and now Professor of English at Queens' College in London) talking about literature. And if his talk is enthusiastic, it is not quite as naive and escapist as this quotation makes it sound. Mr. Isaacs is not easily downed—that's all. He will not allow awareness of the atom bomb and the "dying fall" of our society to inhibit him. He loves literature, not because it is a starlit voyage to lotus islands, but in good part because it is heightening of consciousness. "The serious novel is a continual suffering of salt in the wound," he says. Literature helps make suffering bearable—and even enjoyable—through its controlling comprehension.

Because he has been bitten by the bug of literature, Isaacs' enthusiasm is truly infectious. This book would indicate he is an ideal lecturer and the B.B.C. a perfect forum (his six essays were originally delivered on the Third Programme). His style has a colloquial ease, if not a considered polish. It is a kind of breathless talk, good talk, coming out in a rush—sometimes garrulous, sometimes beside the point, but always interesting and often penetrating.

## Formidable Task

His aim in these lectures was to assess for the general reader the literature of the first half of our century—formidable task. Mr. Isaacs himself points out that it has taken three hundred years to evaluate properly the literature of the first half of the 17th century. How great then are the difficulties for one whose vantage point is too close to the new land for accurate appraisal. (Though the question arises: when is any evaluation permanently fixed?) At any rate, assessment is inevitable and someone has to begin. It might just as well be Isaacs, who is not frozen into a scholarly stance, but who actually *lives* his literature. Nor is he one to parrot the judgments of others as his defence of Hemingway's "Across the River and into the Trees" attests. He is a judgment maker, a part already of that mysterious posterity to whom many writers make their most fervent addresses.

How to make order out of the seeming chaos of sprawling works? Isaacs has the knack of making generalizations that are genuine help in exploring the linked worlds of life and literature. In the first chapter, for example, he makes the major assertion that a primary characteristic of modern literature, and indeed of all art today, is its self-consciousness and self-exploration. He is able, therefore, to link such writers as Henry James, Proust, Dostoevsky, Lawrence, and Freud in a way that sheds greater light on all of them; he shows

By ROBERT FRIEND

also how this self-critical awareness led to "ruthless standards and ruthless principles" in modern criticism, especially in America.

In his brilliant chapter,

"The Age of Anxiety," he summarizes the collective sickness of our times: the frustration, the cruelty, the sense of anxiety and guilt. Writers in their naivete turned desperately to Kierkegaard and the arms of Mother Church. Reacting against a Marxism that failed them, they reconsidered the philosophies of the East or found a black solace in Existentialism. His key figures are Kafka, Sartre, and Auden. Keenly he hits upon crucial words—secrecy, shabbiness, squalor; and upon crucial images—the city, for instance, as symbol of the diseased mind of man. In the novels of Koestler, Orwell, Huxley, and Greene among others, the Gothic tale suffered a rebirth—but this time the horror was genuine.

Particularly illuminating are his generalizations on the influence of the rise of the Common Man (the growth of the novel of "formlessness" is linked with this phenomenon) and on the meaning of the stream of consciousness as a literary form (with proper credit given to the influence of the cinema).

## Flaws in Method

Isaacs' assessments, however, are not without their flaws. To begin with, his picture is somewhat out of focus. It would seem that by 20th century literature, he means English literature, but then Isaacs brings many Continental and American writers into the discussion, so that the reader is not always sure whether he is looking at the background or the main subject.

Also, his choice of figures to represent a particular tendency is sometimes arbitrary. Why, for example, are not Dreiser and Sinclair included in his discussion of the literature of pamphleteering and broad surfaces? Halper is mentioned as a representative of "proletarian" literature, but which many writers make their most fervent addresses.

Another flaw that derives from his method is that he is not able to discuss important writers who do not fit easily into any of his schematizations. A glaring instance of this is his treatment of E.M. Forster, who is mentioned only by way of apology. The last chapter, as a matter of fact, serves as a kind of grab-bag for everything that Isaacs was not able to include elsewhere. It is here that Isaacs finds a place for a discussion of modern poetry, but one so hurried that it is little better than a catalogue. Many names are listed, but not enough discrimination is made among them. Wilder Owen and Rosenberg are considered jointly as if they were equals; Edith Sitwell is bracketed with Eliot and Yeats. Hardy is given proper recognition as a father

of modern poetry—but where is Hopkins? As against this, however, it is noteworthy that once an English author acknowledges the "great accomplishments" of American poets, generously paying a debt of appreciation to Ransom, Cummings, Stevens, and Frost.

## Mammo's Comes to Life

Where Isaacs is most off is in his chapter on the poetic drama. Dreaming of a second Elizabethan Age, he places too much emphasis on the achievements of Eliot and Auden-Isherwood. But even when Christopher Fry is added as a rather dubious third swallow, the summer is hardly here. The poetic drama is the literary form of the future," Isaacs asserts. That may be. It is hardly an important form today. The fact is that the great things in the contemporary theatre have been done in prose, achievements Isaacs neglects almost entirely in his wishful thinking. Also, his reference to poetic drama in Europe is curiously out of scale. If Strindberg is the one "from whom comes the whole of poetic drama in Europe," surely his work merits some examination. Toller, Kaiser, and Bert Brecht are beads on a "dutiful" string of prayer, though the last is far better known. 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